

APPENDIX 6

Preliminary Ecological Assessment



Date: 28 July 2015

Attention: Mark Maund Senior Town Planner de Witt Consulting Pty Ltd PO Box 850 CHARLESTOWN NSW 2290

Dear Mark,

RE: Preliminary Ecological Assessment – Lot 49 DP 707586 and Lot 7 DP 240685, Doyalson

Introduction

Firebird ecoSultants Pty Ltd has been engaged by de Witt Consulting Pty Ltd to undertake a preliminary ecological assessment over Lot 49 DP 707586 and Lot 7 DP 240685, Doyalson within the Wyong Local Government Area (referred to as the site).

Doyalson RSL Club Ltd owns land to the north of the Doyalson RSL Club and is seeking to rezone the land to allow for future development of a manufactured home estate on Lot 7 with a path for pedestrian access through the existing cleared area on Lot 49. Wyong Shire Council has requested a number of specialist studies as part of the planning proposal to accompany the request for a rezoning.

The objective of the planning proposal is to rezone land to amend the Wyong Local Environmental Plan 2013 (LEP) to rezone the site. The planning proposal seeks to rezone the site from RU6 Transition to RE2 Private Recreation. Lot 49 has been included in the proposal as it is intended to provide a pathway to local recreation from the manufactured home estate for residents.

The intended outcome of the proposal is to permit a future manufactured home estate to be developed. The site is approximately 21.5 hectares in size.

Methods and Scope of Study

To inform this preliminary ecological assessment the following field surveys and desktop-based assessments were undertaken:



 A brief diurnal and nocturnal site inspection of the land was undertaken on 9 July 2015 to confirm the vegetation, threatened species and habitat values of the property.

Approximately 4 hours were spent on site undertaken random meander flora surveys and obtaining incidental observations of fauna and habitat values;

- Collation and review of existing ecological data on the site (e.g. database searches such Atlas of NSW Wildlife (BioNET) and Wyong Shire Council vegetation mapping);
- Consideration of relevant ecological survey and assessment policy guidelines;
- Description of the biodiversity values of the land and initial assessment of the potential impacts on native vegetation and threatened species as a result of the proposed development; and
- Identification of the biodiversity constraints / opportunities.

This main purpose of this preliminary ecological assessment is to support the preparation of a planning proposal to Wyong Shire Council and to provide a sufficient level of ecological information to support an initial gateway determination by the Department of Planning and Environment.

Flora

The site contains areas of native vegetation, which according to vegetation survey and mapping undertaken for Wyong Shire Council by Bell (2002) mainly consists of Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland (Map Unit 31). To the east of the site areas of Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath (Map Unit 23) have also been mapped by Bell (2002).

The initial field survey tentatively identified the following vegetation communities as occurring on the site:

- Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland (Map Unit 31). Approximately 5 hectares of this community occurs on site, mainly within Lot 49.
- Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath (Map Unit 23) / Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland (ecotone). Approximately 1.7 hectares of this community occurs on site, mainly within Lot 49.
- *Acacia longifolia* scrub (regenerating). Approximately 0.34 hectares of this community occurs within Lot 7.



- *Eucalyptus saligna* trees. Approximately 0.16 hectares of this community occurs within Lot 7.
- Pine Plantation. Approximately 0.85 hectares of this exotic planted community occurs within Lot 7.

The extent and distribution of these vegetation communities is shown in Figure 1-1. Large parts of the site, particularly within Lot 7, are also cleared of native vegetation and are currently used for rural, sporting and recreational uses.

Bell (2002) states that the Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland occurs principally on the Doyalson and Gorokan soil landscapes in the northern parts of the Wyong Shire and that ecotonal areas between Map Unit 31 and the Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath (Unit 23) commonly occur, and follow a drainage gradient such that species typical of that community may occur under a woodland canopy.

The dominant naturally occurring vegetation communities on the site, being Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland and Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath (ecotone) are not commensurate with any endangered ecological communities (EECs) listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act).

The small occurrence of *Eucalyptus saligna* trees in association with *Melaleuca styphellioides* may require further consideration to determine whether these trees are remnants of a naturally occurring community. Small patches of wetter vegetation containing *Typha orientalis* and *Baumea articulata* were also found within Lot 49 and require further delineation. Several small dams and waterbodies also occur within the site.

There are no records of threatened flora species on the Atlas of NSW Wildlife from the site itself or immediately adjacent areas. However, within 1-2 kilometres of the site there are records of Bynoe's Wattle (*Acacia bynoeana*), Charmhaven Apple (*Angophora inopina*), Leafless Tongue Orchid (*Cryptostylis hunteriana*) and Black-eyed Susan (*Tetratheca juncea*). Areas of potential habitat occur for these species on the site, particularly within the Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland and Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath ecotonal communities.

A number of exotic planted trees and weeds such as Slash Pine (*Pinus elliottii*) and Lantana (*Lantana camara*) are prevalent in parts of the site. Photographs of the vegetation and habitat values of the site are provided below. Flora species recorded during the initial site inspection are provided in Appendix A.



FIGURE 1-1: VEGETATION MAP

CLIENT SITE DETAILS DATE

Dewitt Consulting No.100 & 110 Pacific Highway Doyalson 27 July 2015

Subject Site

SCALE 4000 @ A3



Level 1, 146 Hunter Street, Newcastle NSW 2300 P O Box 354 Newcastle NSW 2300

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<u>Photograph 1</u>: Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath







<u>Photograph 2</u>: Pine plantation

<u>Photograph 3</u>: Cleared parts of the site





<u>Photograph 4</u>: Remnant scattered Scribbly Gums

Fauna and Habitat Assessment

Due to the existing recreational / rural land uses and other factors such as the adjacent sporting fields, RSL club and Pacific Highway, the site contains relatively limited habitat values. Fauna species recorded during the initial site inspection are provided in Appendix A, and mainly consisted of common widespread species that occur in partially vegetated landscapes.

Large parts of the site are cleared of native vegetation and contain grassed paddocks or areas of physical ground disturbance. Areas of native vegetation occur on the site, mainly within Lot 49 and at the eastern extremity of Lot 7. This vegetation is continuous with larger areas of remnant native vegetation within the Doyalson and Colongra localities. Vegetation to the east of the site is a combination of lands zoned SP2 Infrastructure, E3 Environmental Management and E2 Environmental Conservation under the Wyong LEP 2013. Colongra Swamp Nature Reserve occurs approximately 2km to the south east.

There are some tenuous vegetation links further west across the Pacific Highway to lands zoned SP2 Infrastructure (Electricity Generating Works). A review of the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) key habitats and corridors mapping (Scotts, 2003) also shows that the site and surrounding areas are also located in the 'Wyee Road' regional wildlife corridor.

A number of mature and hollow-bearing trees were found to occur on the site during the initial site inspection, including within proximity to the Pacific Highway. The



vegetation in Lot 49 contains a dense understorey in parts and habitat features such as fallen logs and several hollow-bearing trees. The site contains the headwaters of a small tributary draining into Colongra Lake and several small dams and waterbodies also occur. These features collectively provide habitat for a number of forest birds, terrestrial/arboreal mammals, frogs and reptiles.

There are no records of threatened fauna species on the Atlas of NSW Wildlife from the site itself or immediately adjacent areas. However, within 2 kilometres of the site there are records of Varied Sittella, Little Lorikeet, Swift Parrot, Superb Fruit-Dove, Wallum Froglet, Squirrel Glider, Spotted-tailed Quoll, Grey-headed Flying-fox, Eastern Freetail-bat, Little Bentwing-bat, Eastern Bentwing-bat, Southern Myotis and Greater Broad-nosed Bat. Some areas of potential habitat for these species occur within the site. The majority of these potentially occurring threatened forest fauna species have relatively large home ranges and the site would only constitute a small percentage of habitat needed to sustain populations within the locality.

If the planning proposal is approved by the 'gateway', then further surveys and assessments can be undertaken to confirm the presence or otherwise of threatened flora and fauna species and to obtain a greater understanding of the habitat values of the site.

Biodiversity Constraints and Assessment

The 21.5 hectare site contains approximately 7.2 hectares of native vegetation, including Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland and Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath communities. Native vegetation occurs mainly within Lot 49 and at the eastern extremity of Lot 7. This vegetation is relatively continuous with larger areas of remnant native vegetation within the Doyalson and Colongra localities, is part of an identified wildlife corridor and contains habitat features such as mature and hollow-bearing trees. This vegetation also provides some areas of potential habitat for threatened flora species such as *Acacia bynoeana, Angophora inopina, Cryptostylis hunteriana, Tetratheca juncea* and threatened forest fauna species such as the Squirrel Glider and various micro-bats. It is considered that these features provide the primary biodiversity constraints to the proposed urban development of the land.

As the development is proposed to be located within the predominantly cleared areas of Lot 7 DP 240685, the biodiversity impacts associated with the rezoning and subsequent residential development of the land would be expected to be relatively minor and unlikely to significantly affect threatened species, endangered ecological



communities, or their habitats. Any potential removal of native vegetation on the site would result in the minor incremental loss of biodiversity values within the wider locality.

However, should a decision be made at the 'gateway' to proceed with the preparation of a planning proposal, then further ecological studies could be undertaken postgateway approval to determine the vegetation communities present on the site, extent of habitat features such as hollow-bearing trees and the likely presence of threatened species habitats. The report should provide a more detailed impact assessment and provide further recommendations to ensure that the rezoning and development of the land minimises any potential impacts on the environment.

The additional ecological surveys and assessments can be undertaken to ensure compliance with Wyong Shire Council policies and guidelines, and any other study requirements requested by the Department of Planning & Environment and/or Office of Environment & Heritage as part of the gateway determination / consultation process.

It is also recommended that further consultation with staff from Wyong Shire Council is undertaken regarding the extent of avoidance, mitigation and offset measures which may be required to support the planning proposal. It is noted that there may be some opportunities to retain vegetation and areas of higher biodiversity value within Lot 49. This vegetation would also benefit from active conservation management, including the control of weeds.

The retention and management of native vegetation on the site, particularly within Lot 49, would ensure that the viability of the wildlife corridor identified by OEH is maintained and provide for a potential improvement in biodiversity values as part of the planning proposal.



Yours faithfully Firebird EcoSultants Pty Ltd

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Sarah Jones B.Env.Sc., G.DIP.DBPA (Design for Bushfire Prone Areas) Ecologist / Bushfire Planner

Bibliography

- Bell, S.A.J. (2002) The natural vegetation of the Wyong Local Government Area, Central Coast, New South Wales: Technical Report. Unpublished Final Report to Wyong Shire Council, August 2002. Eastcoast Flora Survey.
- Bell, S.A.J. (2002) The natural vegetation of the Wyong Local Government Area, Central Coast, New South Wales: Vegetation Community Profiles. Unpublished Final Report to Wyong Shire Council, December 2002. Eastcoast Flora Survey.
- Scotts, D. (2003) Key habitats and corridors for forest fauna: A landscape framework for conservation in north-east New South Wales. NSW NPWS Occasional Paper 32, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney.



APPENDIX A: RECORDED SPECIES LISTS

FLORA

CLASS PTERIDOPSIDA (Ferns)

- ADIANTACEAE
- Adiantum aethiopicum Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi Pellaea falcata CYATHEACEAE Cyathea spp. DENNSTAEDTIACEAE Hypolepis muelleri Pteridium esculentum DICKSONIACEAE Calochlaena dubia GLEICHENIACEAE Gleichenia dicarpa

CLASS PINOPSIDA (Conifers)

PINACEAE Pinus elliottii*

Slash Pine

Common Maidenhair

Harsh Ground Fern

Pouched Coral Fern

Rock Fern

Sickle Fern

Tree Fern

Bracken

Rainbow Fern

CLASS MAGNOLIOPSIDA (Flowering Plants)

	-
ALTINGIACEAE	
Liquidambar spp.	Sweetgum
AMARANTHACEAE	-
Alternanthera denticulata	Lesser Joyweed
APIACEAE	
Centella asiatica	Indian Pennywort
Hydrocotyle bonariensis*	American Pennywort
APOCYNACEAE	-
Parsonsia straminea	Common Silkpod
ASPARAGACEAE	
Asparagus aethiopicus*	Asparagus Fern
ASTERACEAE	-
Ageratina adenophora*	Crofton Weed



Bidens pilosa* Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata* Conyza sumatrensis* Hypochaeris radicata* Senecio madagascariensis* Sonchus oleraceus* AZOLLACEAE Azolla pinnata CACTACEAE **Opuntia stricta*** CANNACEAE Canna indica* CASUARINACEAE Allocasuarina littoralis Allocasuarina torulosa COMMELINACEAE Commelina cyanea CONVOLVULACEAE Dichondra repens Ipomoea cairica* Ipomoea indica* CRASSULACEAE Bryophyllum delagoense* **CYPERACEAE** Baumea articulata Baumea juncea Cyperus congestus* Cyperus polystachyos Gahnia clarkei Gahnia sieberiana Lepidosperma laterale Ptilothrix deusta Schoenus brevifolius **EUPHORBIACEAE** Ricinus communis* FABACEAE - Subfamily Faboideae

Cobblers Peg **Bitou Bush** Tall Fleabane Catsear Fireweed **Common Sowthistle** Water Velvet **Prickly Pear** Tous-les-mois Arrowroot Black She-oak Forest Oak Native Wandering Jew Kidney Weed Morning Glory Morning Glroy Mother of Millions Jointed Twig-rush Bare Twig-rush Dense Flatsedge Many-spiked Flatsedge Tall Saw-sedge Red-fruit Saw-sedge Variable Sword-sedge Ptilothrix Spikey Sedge Castor Oil Plant



Hardenbergia violacea Pultenaea daphnoides Trifolium repens* Vicia sativa subsp. sativa* FABACEAE - Subfamily Mimosoideae Acacia irrorata Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae Acacia podalyriifolia Acacia prominens GERANIACEAE Geranium homeanum GOODENIACEAE Dampiera stricta IRIDACEAE Watsonia meriana* JUNCACEAE Juncus continuus Juncus planifolius Juncus usitatus LAURACEAE Cassytha glabella Cinnamomum camphora* LOMANDRACEAE Lomandra longifolia Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis Lomandra obligua LORANTHACEAE Amyema congener subsp. congener MALVACEAE Brachychiton acerifolius Sida rhombifolia* MENYANTHACEAE Villarsia exaltata **MYRTACEAE** Backhousia myrtifolia

False Sarsaparilla Large-leaf Bush-pea White Clover Common Vetch Green Wattle Sydney Golden Wattle **Coastal Wattle Queensland Silver Wattle** Gosford Wattle Native Geranium **Blue Dampiera** Wild Watsonia Sand Rush Broad-leaved Rush Common Rush **Devils Twine** Camphor Laurel Spikey-headed Mat-rush Wattle Mat-rush Fish Bones Mistletoe Illawarra Flame Tree Paddy's Lucerne Yellow Marsh Flower Grey Myrtle



Callistemon citrinus Callistemon linearis Corymbia gummifera Corymbia maculata Eucalyptus haemastoma Eucalyptus saligna Eucalyptus signata Kunzea ambigua Leptospermum trinervium Melaleuca ericifolia Melaleuca quinquenervia Melaleuca sieberi Melaleuca styphelioides Melaleuca thymifolia OCHNACEAE Ochna serrulata* OLEACEAE Ligustrum sinense* ORCHIDACEAE Cymbidium suave Glochidion ferdinandi PHYTOLACCACEAE Phytolacca octandra* Pittosporum undulatum PLANTAGINACEAE Plantago lanceolata* POACEAE Axonopus fissifolius* Chloris gayana* Cortaderia selloana* Cynodon dactylon Echinopogon caespitosus Echinopogon ovatus Ehrharta erecta* Ehrharta longiflora* Eragrostis brownii

Crimson Bottlebrush Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush Red Bloodwood Spotted Gum Broad-leaved Scribbly Gum Sydney Blue Gum Scribbly Gum Tick Bush Slender Tea-tree Swamp Paperbark **Broad-leaved Paperbark** Sieber's Paperbark **Prickly-leaved Paperbark** Thyme Honey-myrtle Mickey Mouse Plant Small-leaved Privet Snake Orchid Cheese Tree Inkweed Sweet Pittosporum Lamb's Tongues Narrow-leafed Carpet Grass Rhodes Grass Pampas Grass Common Couch Bushy Hedgehog Grass Forest Hedgehog Grass Panic Veldt Grass Annual Veldt Grass Brown's Lovegrass



Microlaena stipoides Oplismenus aemulus Panicum simile Paspalum urvillei* Setaria parviflora* Setaria sphacelata* Sporobolus africanus* Themeda australis Polygala myrtifolia* POLYGONACEAE Acetosa sagittata* Persicaria lapathifolia Rumex crispus* PONTEDERIACEAE Eichhornia azurea* Banksia oblongifolia Banksia spinulosa Isopogon anemonifolius Lambertia formosa Persoonia lanceolata Persoonia levis ROSACEAE Rubus fruticosus sp. agg.* SOLANACEAE Solanum nigrum* TROPAEOLACEAE Tropaeolum majus* TYPHACEAE Typha orientalis VERBENACEAE Lantana camara* Verbena bonariensis*

Weeping Grass **Basket Grass** Two-colour Panic Vasey Grass **Pigeon Grass** South African Pigeon Grass Parramatta Grass Kangaroo Grass Mytle-leaf Milkwort Rambling Dock Pale Knotweed Curly Dock Anchored Water Hyacinth Fern-leaved Banksia Hairpin Banksia **Broad-leaf Drumsticks** Mountain Devil Lance Leaf Geebung **Broad-leaved Geebung** Blackberry Black-berry Nightshade Nasturtium Bullrush Lantana Purpletop

* Denotes non-endemic/ introduced species



FAUNA

BIRDS

Anthochaera chrysoptera Chenonetta jubata Colluricincla harmonica Corvus coronoides Cracticus nigrogularis Cracticus tibicen Dacelo novaeguineae Eolophus roseicapillus Grallina cyanoleuca Haliaeetus leucogaster Malurus cyaneus Manorina melanocephala Neochmia temporalis Ocyphaps lophotes Platycercus eximius Rhipidura albiscapa Rhipidura leucophrys Strepera graculina Trichoglossus haematodus Vanellus miles

Little Wattlebird Australian Wood Duck Grev Shrike-thrush Australian Raven **Pied Butcherbird** Australian Magpie Laughing Kookaburra Galah Magpie-lark White-bellied Sea-Eagle Superb Fairy-wren Noisy Miner **Red-browed Finch Crested Pigeon** Eastern Rosella Grey Fantail Willie Wagtail Pied Currawong Rainbow Lorikeet Masked Lapwing

MAMMALS Wallabia bicolor

AMPHIBIANS

Crinia signifera Litoria peronii Litoria verreauxii

FISH

Gambusia holbrooki* * Denotes non-endemic/ introduced species Swamp Wallaby

Common Eastern Froglet Peron's Tree Frog Verreaux's Frog

Mosquito Fish



FIGURE 2-1: PROPOSED DEVELO'MENT MAP

CLIENT SITE DETAILS DATE

Dewitt Consulting No.100 & 110 Pacific Highway Doyalson 27 July 2015



Subject Site





Level 1, 146 Hunter Street, Newcastle NSW 2300 P O Box 354 Newcastle NSW 2300

Ref No 1547

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